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CHANCELLOR RAAB'S OFFICIAL VISIT A COMPLETE SUCCESS

On December 5, Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab concluded the official visit to the United States which he made in response to an invitation by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The Chancellor declared that he considered his trip through the country a complete success. He said it had given him an opportunity to hold discussions with American statesmen on current political and economic issues in the relations between Austria and the United States and that he was convinced that the U.S. would give complete support to Austria's struggle for freedom and independence and that she would continue to do everything possible for the earliest conclusion of the Austrian State Treaty. The Chancellor declared that his trip had given him an impressive picture of the scope and methods of American industrial production, of the living standards and

social relationships of the American people and of the extreme sympathy for Austria expressed in American public opinion. He said that the American people had welcomed him with unusual hospitality and that he had the definite impression that there is great understanding of Austria's problems in the United States.

Chancellor Raab arrived at Idlewild International Airport, New York, on November 21. He was accompanied by Dr. Josef Schoener, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, head of the Political Division of the Austrian Foreign Affairs Ministry, and by Dr. Franz Karasek, Legation Secretary. On hand to meet the Chancellor were Dr. Karl



*President Eisenhower Welcomes Chancellor Raab
at the White House.*

Gruber, Austrian Ambassador to the U.S., Dr. Heinrich Calice, Austrian Consul in New York, Dr. Heinrich Haymerle, Austrian observer at U.N., Dr. Eugen Buresch, head of the Austrian Information Service, Alfred Bleyleben, the Austrian Trade Delegate and representatives of the U.S. State Department and the City of New York.

"I Have Come to Thank the American People"

The following statement was made by the Chancellor upon landing in America:

"This is my first visit to America and I have come with great expectations. I am happy that, thanks to the kind invitation tendered by the Government of the United States, I shall have an opportunity to meet the leading statesmen and politicians of your country, in particular, President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles, and to discuss the Austrian problem with them in detail. In view of the full accord which has

always existed in matters of foreign policy between our two countries, I feel sure that our discussions will be easy and pleasant. I have also come to thank the American people for all the aid they have given Austria since the end of the war, and without which there would not be an Austria as it exists today. I may be allowed to state, not without a little pride, that the Austrian economy has continued to make quite remarkable strides since American aid ended a year ago. This proves that we are able, in spite of the economic losses caused by the still continuing occupation of our country, to make headway and to progress by our own efforts. I am glad that I need not come to ask for any further aid but that I am

able to point to the great achievements of the Austrian people. I can assure you that the help given by the United States was not wasted. The Austrian people are going to stand firm and determined in the future as they have done in the past."

The Chancellor was driven from Idlewild to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, where he had a surprise meeting with French Premier Mendes-France who was in New York just at that time. After a short conference Chancellor Raab declared that his meeting with the French Premier had afforded him a welcome opportunity to exchange ideas about the Austrian question with the most interesting of the younger generation of European statesmen.

On the same day the Chancellor and his party left for Washington D.C., where they were met at the railroad station by Secretary of State Dulles. On this occasion Secretary Dulles expressed the sympathy and admiration of the United States for Austria: first because she was the first victim of Hitler's aggression and second Austria was promised an early ending of the occupation — a promise which, unfortunately has not yet been kept; admiration, on the other hand, because Austria, in the face of difficulties which might have discouraged a small nation, preserved her dignity and self-respect and could point to considerable achievements in the field of reconstruction.

In his reply, Chancellor Raab declared that Austria had learned to know that Americans as a warm-hearted and friendly nation and that without this American attitude Austria would Austria would hardly have regained her position as a member of the democratic nations.

Guest at the White House

During his stay in Washington, Chancellor Raab was the guest of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who gave a luncheon in his honor. Present at this luncheon were Vice-President Nixon, Chief Justice Earl Warren, members of the American Government, of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. Prior to his meeting with President Eisenhower, the Chancellor held a cordial conversation with Secretary of State Dulles.

While in Washington the Chancellor held talks with Secretary of Commerce Weeks, Secretary of Defence Wilson and F.O.A. Director Stassen on questions relating to Austrian foreign trade and to the relations between the occupying powers and the Austrian people. Besides placing wreaths on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the final resting place of George Washington, Chancellor Raab also visited the National Gallery of Art, the Library of Congress and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials. He also paid a visit to Monsignore Howard Carroll, Secretary General of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. A reception given in honor of the Chancellor by Austrian Ambassador Karl Gruber was attended by approximately 2,000 persons, including prominent personalities in the fields of politics and economics. The Austrian statesman also delivered a major address before the Overseas Writers' Club in which he presented a survey of political and economic conditions in Austria.

At the conclusion of Chancellor Julius Raab's visit to Washington D.C., the following joint United States-Austrian

communiqué was issued:

"The visit of the Federal Chancellor of Austria Julius Raab in Washington has provided a most welcome opportunity for high officials of the United States to become personally acquainted with the Chancellor and to review with him the international situation as a whole. Matters of mutual interest to the Governments of Austria and the United States were discussed. These discussions, which began with the Chancellor's talk with the President of the United States and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on November 22nd, have been cordial, informative and constructive. The prospects for a treaty for Austria were reviewed and it was agreed that both governments would continue with determination to work together for a State Treaty which would provide for the withdrawal of all occupation troops from Austria at an early and fixed date. It was noted that the United States, Great Britain and France had on November 18 submitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations a report of their efforts to achieve an Austrian treaty. The Chancellor reviewed the political and economic situation existing in Austria today. The stability and progress achieved by Austria in spite of the devastation of war and the burdens imposed by the continued occupation of the country were recognized by the representatives of the United States as being a remarkable and concrete proof of the courage, resourcefulness and fortitude of the Austrian Coalition Government and its people. The Chancellor outlined his plans and hopes for the further development of Austria's hydroelectrical potential, for the mutual benefit of Austria and neighboring states. Further developments of these plans will be followed with great interest by United States authorities. The Chancellor held useful conversations with the Departments of State and Defense on the question of further alleviating the burden of occupation by the release of requisitioned housing, presently held by the United States authorities in Austria. Plans to this end now under consideration in the Department of Defense were reviewed. The question of claims by American citizens against the Austrian Government stemming from the Nazi occupation of Austria was discussed. It was agreed that a prompt and just settlement of these claims should be sought. The discussions held during the Chancellor's visit re-emphasized the friendly relationships which exist between the Governments of Austria and the United States. By this visit the ties which link the people of Austria to the people of the United States have been further strengthened."

The Chancellor Visits Miami and New Orleans

Chancellor Raab left Washington by air for Miami, where he was welcomed by Hugo Whitehouse, Austrian Consul in Miami, Dr. Otto Fuerth, General Consul of Cuba, Consul Robert Hecht of Atlanta and Mayor Abe Aranowitz of Miami. At a reception given in the Chancellor's honor by Consul Whitehouse, Harold Shapiro, Mayor of Miami Beach, presented the visitor with a key to the city. By coincidence, the Vienna Academic Chorus directed by Professor Ferdinand Grossmann arrived in Miami the same day for a tour of the U.S. and entertained the Chancellor with a serenade. The following day Herr Raab inspected the city's tourist facilities and then proceeded to Key West by automobile, on which occa-

sion he was introduced to Florida's natural beauties and its highway network.

From Miami Chancellor Raab went to New Orleans, where he was met by Mr. Newell, Honorary Austrian Consul, and by representatives of the city and port administration. During his stay in New Orleans, Herr Raab had the opportunity to confer with numerous economic leaders and representatives of the port administration, all of whom expressed the wish for an increase in Austrian exports to the southern and middle western sections of the United States.

Westminster College Awards Chancellor Raab Honorary Doctorate

Chancellor Raab and his party arrived in St. Louis by air on November 28 and left the following day for the college town of Fulton, the site of Westminster College where the Chancellor was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The Austrian visitor was solemnly welcomed by Dr. Hall, President of Westminster College, and then conducted with full academic honors into the school chapel where the ceremony was held.

On this occasion, Chancellor Raab delivered a major address in which he declared, in part: "For years we have pointed out that of all the unresolved international problems, the problem of Austria is relatively the easiest to settle. If a desire to ensure peace really exists, the resolution must be made to take a first step in the direction of reducing mistrust. It is precisely in the Austrian question that this initial step could be taken most easily. In this issue no one would have to fear loss of prestige. On the contrary agreement on Austria would only increase the prestige of all parties concerned. It would undoubtedly make a very favorable impression among a large number of small nations if a promise given by the Big Powers of the world to one of their number, a nation with only seven million inhabitants, were kept. The road to peace must be paved with deeds, not with slogans."

In St. Louis Chancellor Raab visited Mayor Tucker and members of the municipal administration. At a luncheon given in his honor by the Council on World Affairs, on which occasion the opening prayer was spoken by Rabbi Ferdinand Isserman, the Chancellor had the opportunity to exchange ideas with leading economists and businessmen of the Middle West. Herr Raab paid a number of visits to factories and installations in the area as well as to the University of St. Louis.

Official Welcome at New York City Hall

The Chancellor returned to New York City on November 30 and was welcomed at City Hall by Mayor Robert Wagner on December 1. The Mayor presented the Austrian statesman with the Honor Scroll of the City of New York, addressing to him cordial words of praise for the Austrian people in preserving freedom and democracy in the furthest outpost of the free world and for Austria's achievements in the field of reconstruction. Chancellor Raab expressed gratitude for the warm welcome given him in New York and everywhere in the United States and stressed the ties binding the Austrian people with the great international metropolis. Declaring that for many years there had been very close relations and a

continuous cultural and economic interchange between the two big cities, he said that he was accepting these honors of New York City not on his own personal behalf as much as on behalf of the entire Austrian people and that he saw in them an appreciation of Austria's achievements.

Visit to the United Nations

On December 2, Chancellor Raab paid a visit to the United Nations, where he met U.N. General Secretary Dag Hammarskjold and Dr. Van Kleffens, President of the General Assembly. Following his talks at the world organization, the Chancellor declared that Austria, as a nation of peace, deserved a place in the U.N. and that the time has come not to leave her standing outside the door any longer.

The same day a luncheon was given in the Chancellor's honor by Freedom House in New York. The guest of honor was cordially welcomed by Dr. Harry Gideonse, and Father George B. Ford, President and Vice-President of Freedom House, as well as by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord and Mr. Lowell Thomas.

President Gideonse welcomed the Chancellor in the name of Freedom House and described the Austrian guest as a prominent leader of Austrian democracy and of the Austrian people's struggle for freedom. Mrs. Oswald B. Lord stated that she knew Austria personally, having made a visit to that country only recently, and that she had witnessed the Austrian people's tremendous sacrifices, discipline, patience and democratic desire for freedom. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt stressed the warm feelings of the U.S. towards Austria as well as American understanding for Austria's problems and admiration for the achievements of her people. She said that the Austrian people are a courageous and determined nation whose sole hope is that all of Austria's difficulties will some day be eliminated.

Father Ford declared that Freedom House has had the honor of welcoming several prominent statesmen but that there was no one thus far who was so deserving of gratitude as the Chancellor of Austria, whose country and people have preserved Austria as an outpost of Christian culture and western civilization in a difficult struggle against the devastations of war, while bearing the burdens of the occupation and living under the shadow of Communism.

In his address entitled "The Struggle for Democratic Freedom in Austria - Eastern Outpost of the Free World," Chancellor Raab, after thanking Freedom House and its prominent guests for the reception and honor accorded him, described the situation in Austria immediately after World War II, when a democratic and free form of government was fashioned. He said that the struggle for freedom was waged, so to speak, on three fronts: domestic politics, the economic front and in foreign policy. On the subject of domestic politics, Herr Raab pointed out that the Austrian people had categorically rejected Communism and placed their confidence in the two major parties which make up Austria's coalition government. With respect to the economy, he pointed out that Austria had completed a reconstruction which today has its visible expression in the first favorable trade balance in the history of the Austrian Republic, in a doubling of production and in what amounts to full employment. As regards foreign

policy, however, the Chancellor said that Austria's struggle for freedom and sovereignty must continue to be waged. He declared in conclusion: "It may possibly be of some interest to you to know how I envision Austria's future. I am firmly convinced that the day will come when we will have our freedom. In the long run, right always prevails, even in the field of international relations, and right is on our side . . . We shall continue to make ourselves heard in an effort to escape the danger of being forgotten and, by the same token, of allowing our present status to become permanent. On the other hand, we do not intend to yield or permit compromises to be forced upon us. Freedom is indivisible. Steadfast and calm, we shall wait for the day of complete freedom, accepting no makeshift solutions."

Chancellor Raab Calls on Cardinal Spellman

The Chancellor paid a visit to Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, and was conducted through St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Cardinal himself.

While in New York Chancellor Raab also met with the Chief Delegates of the Big Four to the U.N. at a luncheon arranged by Dr. Haymerle, Austrian observer at the U.N. The Austrian Consul, Dr. Calice, together with Dr. Haymerle gave a reception for the Chancellor which was attended by some 1,500 persons. The Chancellor also attended a dinner of the Council on Foreign Relations, a banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers and a reception of the U.S. Austrian Chamber of Commerce. On Friday he visited a housing project of the electrical workers' union and engaged in a lively exchange of ideas with American labor leaders. The Chancellor was also guest of honor at a dinner of the Council on Foreign Relations as well as at a reception given by the Calvin Bullock Forum. He participated in the NBC-TV Forum "Youth Wants to Know" where American students asked the Chancellor many questions concerning Austria and Austria's stand on the edge of the Free World.

On Saturday, December 4, the Chancellor and his party left from Grand Central Station for Buffalo, proceeding to Niagara Falls on the following day. The Chancellor terminated his visit to the U.S. in the latter city and left for a four-day official visit to Canada, in response to an invitation by the Canadian Government.

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE OF ETHIOPIA PAYS VISIT TO AUSTRIA. On November 28, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived in Austria for a visit in response to an invitation by Austrian President Theodor Koerner. The Emperor was given an imposing reception. Tens of thousands of Viennese citizens lined the streets to welcome him and his entourage. The honorary guest attended a gala performance at the Vienna Opera and a reception at Schoenbrunn Palace given by the President and the Austrian Government.

AUSTRIA LIBERALIZES OVER 80% OF HER EUROPEAN IMPORTS. The Austrian Cabinet has decided to liberalize importation conditions for additional categories of merchandise imported from member-countries of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). The new measures, which will become effective in the first half of December, will affect 83.1 percent of Austrian imports from European countries. The liberalization amounts to 79.3% for agricul-

tural products, 91.2% for raw materials and 76.7% for manufactured goods.

AUSTRIA "CLAIMS HER CITIZENS." A Berlin court ruled at the end of October that Austrian citizens permanently domiciled in the territory of the German Federal Republic "are still German citizens," since they acquired this status automatically as a result of forcible Anschluss of Austria to Germany in 1938. This ruling brought forth an immediate statement by the Austrian Cabinet that Austria had already "renewed claim to her citizens" in her declaration of independence of April 27, 1945. The Cabinet also pointed out that the question of citizenship had been clarified beyond any possible doubt in a number of laws and proclamations of the Austrian Government. Declaring that all cases of forcible naturalization as citizens of Germany, such as took place in 1938, are null and void, the Cabinet stated that the Austrian Government maintains that persons who were Austrian citizens by law or by birth shall continue to remain Austrians even though they are permanently domiciled abroad. The Cabinet declared that it is incomprehensible that a German court could have disregarded a 1952 ruling of the German Constitutional Court that the German Federal Republic also adopts the view that all cases of forcible naturalization arising out of Austria's annexation are inoperative.

AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN SOLDIERS DECORATED FOR AID TO FLOOD VICTIMS. Austrian President Theodor Koerner has awarded high Austrian honors to a number of American and Soviet officers and enlisted men for their courageous actions during the floods which swept Austria last July, inundating extensive areas of the American and Soviet zones of occupation. At the time, both the American and Soviet occupation authorities had generously made troops and emergency supplies available for rescue work and on many occasions American and Soviet soldiers worked side by side. The decorations in question were awarded to the recipients in two separate ceremonies at the beginning of November. They were presented by Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab in the presence of Vice-Chancellor Adolf Schaerf and Foreign Minister Leopold Figl as well as of the respective American and Soviet commanders.

AUSTRIAN DIRECTOR APPOINTED TO WORLD BANK - Dr. Hans Kloss, Counsellor in the Federal Ministry of Finance will move to Washington D.C. before January 1, 1955, to take up his two-year appointment as director of a department of the World Bank. Under the statutes of the World Bank, certain groups of States are represented in the organization by one director. Such appointments are for terms of two years. Starting in 1955 the group to which Austria belongs, which has until now been headed by Turkey, will be represented on the Bank's Board of Directors by an Austrian.

NEW EDUCATION MINISTER PLANNING SERIES OF SCHOOL REFORMS. In an address delivered in connection with his assumption of office, Dr. Heinrich Drimmel, the new Austrian Minister of Education, sketched a number of plans which he intends to put into effect in the near future. Among other things, it is planned to extend the university reforms already initiated and to supplement them with a law on university study and an adjustment of the working conditions and sal-

aries of university teachers. As regards the schools, the Minister declared that he intends to carry out an extensive reform with respect to study programs in an effort to satisfy both the wishes of parents and teacher requirements. He indicated that the work begun by former Minister Kolb in the field of art would be continued and that an effort would be made not to restrict the function of the Education Ministry to preserving past institutions but rather to forge ahead to ever more valuable achievements. Dr. Drimmel declared that a matter of particular concern to him was a new settlement of the relationship between Church and State within the framework of present-day Church and State activity. He believed genuine concord should be reached on the principle of a free church in a free state.

The new Minister emphasized that the main task of his Ministry would continue to be that of caring for the youth of Austria. Referring to the fact that there have been soldiers and foreign uniforms in Austria ever since the First World War, Dr. Drimmel declared that it is the task of the Ministry of Education and of the entire nation to see that the young generation does not grow up feeling that the temporary lack of national freedom is a heavy and unendurable burden but rather that this situation should inspire them to new spiritual achievement. Pointing out that these things cannot come about overnight but must develop gradually, Dr. Drimmel stated that the Ministry of Education faces a difficult task which it will carry out to the best of its ability.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

"PRO MOZART" FUND ESTABLISHED: COMPLETE NEW EDITION OF COMPOSITIONS TO HONOR 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH. The whole world will celebrate the 200th anniversary of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's birth in 1956. Austria, the land of his birthplace, will play a special role in these worldwide festivities. In addition to numerous festivals in Austria itself, there are to be extensive world tours by Austrian orchestras, singers and choruses which will give Mozart memorial concerts.

Appeal to Mozart Lovers

The International Mozarteum Foundation in Salzburg is planning to commemorate Mozart Year by preparing a new edition of all the composer's works. This complete edition is intended to be a new and permanent monument to Mozart. The project, which is to consist of ten series, each of many volumes will only be possible if some of the funds are contributed by Mozart admirers throughout the world. For this reason the International Mozarteum Fund has set up a "Pro Mozart" gratitude fund and has issued an appeal to Mozart enthusiasts everywhere to express their admiration by contributing to this lasting memorial to his genius.

Mozart Committees to be Formed in Many Countries

Committees have been set up in many countries to help the International Mozarteum Foundation in its great undertaking. In each country national committees, consisting of eight to fifteen prominent personalities, will call on their fellow citizens to contribute to the "Pro Mozart" Fund. The

contribution of the individual countries in making the new edition possible will be acknowledged by specific mention of each national committee and its honorary sponsor in three volumes of the edition.

Preliminary inquiries indicate that not only governments but also institutions and Mozart societies are willing to contribute to the fund. Any organization or individual contributing \$500.00 or more will be designated as a sponsor and named in the "Honor Roll" to be included in the new edition. Accounts will be set up in each country to handle the contributions.

Subscriptions May Be Opened

In addition to these fund-raising activities, arrangements are also being made for entering subscriptions to the new Mozart edition. The response to this subscription appeal is



Mozart. Unfinished Portrait by J. Lange.

expected to provide an interesting indication of contemporary interest in Mozart's work. The names of all societies, institutes and individuals so subscribing will be included in a special List of Subscribers. This list will be published three times, i.e. once each in one of the initial, middle and final volumes of the edition.

The editors of the new work, who have already begun their preparations, are planning to issue a number of volumes in the series as well as separate editions of some of the more important Mozart works, in time for the 1956 anniversary celebrations. It is estimated that publication of the entire edition will require approximately 15 years, with 7 to 8 volumes being issued annually. The total price for the complete work will be approximately \$325 for the regular edition and approximately \$450 for the clothbound edition.

The Central Institute for Mozart Research in Salzburg, which has been commissioned by the International Mozarteum Foundation to prepare this edition, has assembled Mozart specialists from all over the world to carry out this joint

project for the benefit of musical culture and research. Editorial direction of the enterprise will be in the hands of Dr. Ernst Fritz Schmid, the Mozart research specialist and president of the German Mozart Society.

Thanks to the availability of original source material, the new volumes will offer the world of music and scholarship absolutely correct versions of all Mozart scores, free of any arbitrary arrangements. Manuscripts and original editions will be the primary source material for the new work; where these are lacking, use will be made of other sources deemed to be sufficiently authentic, such as dependable contemporary copies, first editions or early printings.

Ten Series of 35 Categories Planned

The new Mozart edition will appear in ten series, with a total of 35 different categories of compositions. Each series will be accompanied by commentaries and annotations.

Series I: Religious Vocal Works (1. Masses and Requiems; 2. Litanies and Vespers; 3. Shorter Church Works; 4. Oratorios, Religious Musical Plays and Cantatas).

Series II: Works for the Theater (5. Operas and Singspiele; 6. Music for Plays, Pantomimes and Ballets; 7. Scenes, Ensembles, Arias and Choruses with Orchestral Accompaniment).

Series III: Art Songs and Canons (8. Art Songs with Piano or Mandolin Accompaniment; 9. Part Songs, A Capella with Piano and Woodwind Accompaniment; 10. Canons).

Series IV: Orchestral Works (11. Symphonies; 12. Cassations, Serenades and Divertimenti for Orchestra; 13. Marches and Dances for Orchestra).

Series V: Concertos (14. Concertos for One or More String, Wind or Plucked Instruments and Orchestra; 15. Concertos for One or More Pianos and Orchestra, with Cadenzas).

Series VI: Church Sonatas (16. Sonatas for Organ and Orchestra).

Series VII: Ensemble Music for Larger Groups (17. Divertimenti for Six to Thirteen Wind Instruments; 18. Divertimenti for Six and Seven String and Wind Instruments).

Series VIII: Chamber Music (19. String Quintets and Quintets with Wind Instruments; 20. String Quartets and Quartets with One Wind Instrument; 21. Trios and Duos for Strings and Winds; 22. Quintets, Quartets and Trios with Musical Glasses; 23. Sonatas and Variations for Piano and Violin).

Series IX: Piano Music (24. Works for Two Pianos and for Four Hands; 25. Sonatas, Fantasias and Rondos for Piano; 26. Variations for Piano; 27. Single Pieces for Piano, and Musical Glasses).

Series X: Supplement (28. Arrangements, Completions and Altered Versions of Works by Other Composers; 29. Works of Doubtful Authenticity; 30. Studies; 31. Additional Works; 32. Pictures; 33. Selected Documents in Mozart's Handwriting, Arranged Chronologically; 34. Biographical Documents; 35. Index and Concordance).

Within each volume, the compositions will be presented in chronological order, i.e. according to date of composition, and with their usual Koechel Index number. Unfinished works and sketches, as well as compositions of doubtful authen-

ticity, will be placed at the end of each category of compositions or in the supplement. Contemporary titles of works will be given but the original titles will be mentioned in the annotations. The scores in the new Mozart edition will be published in accordance with modern practice of instrument listing and with modern key signatures, but the original notation of the transposing instruments will be retained.

NEW STATE OPERA HOUSE READY BY MAY. Reconstruction of the new State Opera House on the Ringstrasse is proceeding according to schedule and by May 1955 it will be possible to hold the first rehearsals there. By the end of the present year the auditorium and the stage will have been completed and the technical installations of the stage erected. The remote-control heating system is now in operation and will heat the building throughout the winter, thereby making work possible for completion of the opera house as scheduled. As of May, the rehearsal rooms of the State Opera company will be transferred to the new house. The official opening will take place on November 5, 1955.

VIENNA VOLKSOPER TO PRESENT MUSICALS. The future artistic course of the Vienna Volksoper was the subject of a recent conference presided over by Ernst Marboe, head of the Federal Theater Administration, and attended by numerous outstanding personalities in Vienna's cultural life, representatives of the Ministry of Education's Art Council, the management of the Federal theaters and delegates of the Stage Workers' Trade Union. The conference centered on the type of repertory which would be appropriate for the Volkstheater once the new State Opera building is opened in November, 1955. Most of those present favored performing the great classical operas in the opera house on the Ringstrasse, reserving the Volksoper for comic opera, for certain works in the category of folk opera and for the classical operettas. To make up for the works which would henceforth be performed by the State Opera, it is planned that the Volksoper will include modern works of the most varied nature in its repertory, American musicals being primarily envisaged in this connection.

PRESIDENT RENNER'S POEMS PUBLISHED. The Europa Verlag and the Gutenberg Book Guild have now published a volume of poems left by the late Austrian President Karl Renner. The book contains a preface by Austrian Vice-Chancellor Adolf Schaerf, who is also the executor of Dr. Renner's literary estate. In a didactic poem of 20 cantos entitled "Das Weltbild der Moderne" (Modern Man's View of the World), Dr. Renner attempted to depict in poetry the course of human development from primitive times down to the most recent trends of spiritual and physical thought. Starting with primitive man's concept of the world, the poem then deals with the period of antiquity for which Dr. Renner, appropriately enough, makes use of ancient meters. The work then moves on to the period of the barbarian invasions, to the Middle Ages and Dante, thence to the Renaissance, Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler and Kant. The second part of the work attempts to give poetic expression to the discoveries of modern engineering, the theory of relativity, the quantum theory, wave mechanics, cosmic radiation, etc. The third

section deals with the earth's position in the solar system, with the problems of astronomy and cosmogony and with questions about the soul, God and the meaning of life. In these last verses Dr. Renner takes issue with theosophy and anthroposophy and their respective proponents, Annie Besant and Rudolf Steiner. In one passage Dr. Renner admits that he is not addressing himself to the experts but to the layman. It is obvious that in this work he wanted to express ideas about national education, a subject which lay particularly close to his heart. Although it was known that Dr. Renner wrote poetry, only very few people know of this particular work.

SUCCESSFUL WORK OF VIENNA OPERA STUDIO. In 1950 the Vienna State Opera established a studio for the purpose of training talented young singers for both minor and major operatic roles. The studio also gives trained singers individual vocal and dramatic coaching for special roles. Headed by Professor Witt, the studio is under the direct supervision of the State Opera, which discusses plans for singers and roles with the studio directors. It is then the task of the studio, with no time restrictions, to coach beginners or professional singers in specific operatic roles and to make such artists available to the management of the State Opera after their studies have been completed. In its four years of activity the studio has given numerous young singers their operatic training and has made valuable contributions to the vocal and dramatic perfection of the State Opera ensemble.

HILDE GUEDEN ON EXTENDED U.S. TOUR. Hilde Gueden, the famous star of the Vienna State Opera, is on an extended concert tour of the United States at the present time. Miss Gueden is known to the American public through her numerous appearances as a guest artist at New York's Metropolitan Opera House, through several previous U.S. tours and, above all through her phonograph recordings. Her concert schedule in the U.S. is as follows:

NOVEMBER:

8 Greencastle, Indiana	21 Detroit Michigan
13 Holland, Michigan	23 Englewood, New Jersey
15 Asheville, North Carolina	24 Albany, New York
17 Boston, Massachusetts	29 Roanoke, Michigan
19 New York, New York	30 Augusta, Georgia

DECEMBER:

2 Hagerstown, Maryland	7 Knoxville, Tennessee
4 Mankato, Minnesota	9 Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Miss Gueden is also scheduled to make an appearance in Montclair, New Jersey, on March 4, 1955, and to give a concert at Oakland, California, at a later date.

MODERN MUSIC EXHIBIT IN VIENNA. A representative selection of publications on modern music from England, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Austria is now on display in the exhibition rooms of the Viennese publishing house of Wolfrum. One section of the exhibit is devoted to books on music which not only include musical scores and notes but discussions of music in general, on the structure of music, counterpoint, etc. Works on the ballet and opera make up another section, which also includes biographical material on famous singers, conductors and dancers. As most of these books have been published very recently,

they will offer visitors to the exhibit an excellent and up-to-date cross-section of comment on modern music.

VIENNA CHOIR BOYS MAKING GUEST TOUR OF U.S. AND CANADA. The Vienna Choir Boys, who have made so many friends during their various previous guest appearances in this country, will again make an extensive tour through the United States and Canada during the 1954-55 concert season in accordance with the following schedule:

DECEMBER:

19 New York, WCBS-TV "Omnibus"	29 New York, Town Hall
27 New York, Town Hall	30 New York, Town Hall

JANUARY:

5 New Paltz, N. Y.	17 Goshen, Indiana
6 Cortland, N. Y.	18 N. Manchester, Indiana
7 Chambersburg, Penna.	19 Grand Rapids, Michigan
8 Fredericksburg, Va.	20 E. Lansing, Michigan
9 Washington, D.C.	21 Holland, Michigan
10 Baltimore, Md.	22,23 Chicago, Illinois
11 B'klyn, N.Y. Academy of Music	25 Oak Park, Illinois
12 Reading, Pa.	26 Brainerd, Minn.
13 Bloomsburg, Pa.	27 Albert Loa, Minn.
14 Orchard Park, N.Y.	29 Ft. William, Ont.
16 Ann Arbor, Michigan	31 Winnipeg, Man.

FEBRUARY:

1 Moose Jaw, Sask.	16 Seattle, Washington
2 Regina, Sask.	17 Portland, Oregon
3 Saskatoon, Sask.	18 Tacoma, Washington
4 Edmonton, Alta.	19 Everett, Washington
5 Red Deer, Alta.	21 Medford, Oregon
7 Calgary, Canada	24 Modesto, Calif.
8 Lethbridge, Alta.	25 Fresno, Calif.
11 Missoula, Mont.	26 Angwin, Calif.
12 Bozeman, Mont.	27 Oakland, Calif.
14 Boise, Idaho	28 Los Angeles, Calif.

MARCH:

1 Ventura, Calif.	21 Cairo, Illinois
2 Los Angeles, Calif.	23 Harrogate, Tenn.
3 San Bernardino, Calif.	24 Wytheville, Va.
8 St. Louis, Missouri	26 Pittsburgh, Pa.
10 Cedar Rapids, Iowa	27 Windsor, Canada
13 Pratt, Kansas	28 London, Can.
15 Abilene, Texas	29 St. Catherines, Can.
16 San Antonio, Texas	30 Kitchener, Can.
17 Tyler, Texas	31 Toronto, Can.
19 Gulfport, Miss.	

APRIL:

1 Peterboro, Canada	13 Sydney, N.S., Canada
2 Montreal, Canada	14 Halifax, Canada
4 Montreal, Canada	17 Boston, Massachusetts
5 Ottawa, Ont., Canada	18 Marblehead, Mass.
6 Quebec, Canada	19 New Britain, Conn.
11 St. John, N.B., Canada	20 Springfield, Mass.
12 Moncton, N.B., Canada	

SCULPTURE OF FRITZ WOTRUBA TO BE SHOWN IN U.S. The Institute of Contemporary Art of Boston is planning to display outstanding works of the Austrian sculptor, Fritz Wotruba, in a traveling exhibit throughout the United States. These sculptures will be shown in museums in all parts of the country, starting in April 1955. They will then be sent to Brazil and, before returning to Austria, they will also be displayed at the Galerie Louis Carré in Paris. Fritz Wotruba is one of Austria's outstanding sculptors and has won world recognition in numerous foreign exhibitions.

CONGRESS FOR REVISION OF GERMAN ORTHOGRAPHY TO BE HELD IN VIENNA. Austrian Minister of Education Drimmel has announced that he is planning to invite specialists in German orthography from all German-speaking

areas to attend a meeting in Vienna in May, 1955, at which time they will be presented with the proposals for reforming the spelling of German as worked out by an Austrian committee for the cultivation of language. Recommendations will be made for simplifying German orthography by agreement of all German-speaking countries.

SOCIETY FOR SEXUAL RESEARCH FOUNDED. On November 3rd of this year, the Austrian Society for Sexual Research was founded in Vienna. The Austrian Ministry for Social Welfare is sponsoring the new society. Professor Schoenbauer, head of the Vienna General Hospital (Wiener Allgemeines Krankenhaus), and Professor Stransky, famed psychiatrist, have been nominated as honorary presidents. Professor Fritz Reuter is executive president of the Society with former Minister Plenipotentiary Eduard Ludwig and the ex-Minister of Justice, Dr. Tschadek, as vice-presidents. In consideration of the fact that sexual problems nowadays have a particularly far-reaching influence on human relations and, consequently, on a considerable part of public life, an extensive program for research has been planned right from the start. In the past, almost all attempts in the field of sexological research have been unsuccessful, either because their scope was too limited to achieve much in the way of positive results, or because of the frequent mistake of concentrating on one particular aspect of this vast subject. The Austrian Society for Sexual Research will endeavor to avoid such pitfalls, and to this end it has invited representatives of the clergy, government agencies, police and related

scientific fields to participate in its work. The society has three aims: research, investigation of sexual patterns and guidance. In addition, the creation of a special Institute for Sexual Research has been planned, which on its level would be just as unique as the new society.

ISRAEL HONORS AUSTRIAN POSTAL SYSTEM. In November, Israel celebrated the 100th anniversary of the introduction of a postal system in what is now Israeli territory. A century ago, mail was delivered in the Near East by the Austrian Royal and Imperial Postal Administration, which carried mail from the port of Jaffa to Jerusalem by mail-coach until the first railway line was built between these two points. In honor of the 100th anniversary of the service's introduction, Israel has issued a special postage stamp showing an Austrian mail-coach and the first Austrian post office in Jaffa.

CARINTHIA KEEPS FOUR-HUNDRED-YEAR PROMISE TO PARACELSIUS — The province of Carinthia is to publish three manuscripts by the sixteenth century surgeon and scientist Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, known as Paracelsus. These manuscripts make up a treatise Paracelsus wrote as his own defense in answer to accusations made against his medical theories by the surgeons of his day. Now, four hundred years later, the promise given to Paracelsus to publish his pamphlet is being honored.

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